

In this form the disk is yellow instead of orange- or ruddy-brown, the rays are white, the leaves are paler green, and the stem is pale yellow-green instead of darker green or brownish-purple.—J. A. STEYERMARK, Field Museum.

FORMAL TRANSFERS IN *CYPERUS*.—

CYPERUS ESCULENTUS L., forma **angustispicatus** (Britton), stat. nov. Var. *angustispicatus* Britton in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xiii. 211 (1886). Var. *leptostachyus* Boeckl. in Linnaea, ser. 2, xxxvi. 290 (1870) as to description, not as to much of the synonymy.

C. ESCULENTUS, forma **macrostachyus** (Boeckl.), stat. nov. Var. *macrostachyus* Boeckl. op. cit. 291 (1870). *C. Hermannii* Buckl. in Proc. Acad. Sci. Phil. (1862) 10. *C. esculentus*, var. *Hermannii* (Buckl.) Britton, op. cit. 214 (1886).

The two extremes of *Cyperus esculentus* with spikelets 2–3 cm. long are striking departures from typical *C. esculentus*, with spikelets 0.5–1.5 cm. long, but they are forms rather than geographic varieties. In forma *angustispicatus* the very narrow spikelets (1.5–2 mm. broad) taper to slender points; in forma *macrostachyus* they are exactly linear, 2–3 mm. broad and rounded at tip. Although Boeckeler's var. *leptostachyus*, as described, seems to have been the plant I am calling forma *angustispicatus*, he cited no type (as he did for his var. *macrostachyus*) and included under it essentially all North and South American material, with a bibliography including many American references to ordinary *C. esculentus* with short spikelets. Kükenthal, likewise, taking up var. *leptostachyus* for most American plants, accepts the inclusive bibliography of Boeckeler. I therefore take up the later name of Britton, that having no such obscurity as to its application.

C. DENTATUS Torr., forma **ctenostachys** (Fernald), stat. nov. Var. *ctenostachys* Fernald in RHODORA, viii. 126 (1906).

This plant with many-flowered elongate spikelets proves to be without distinct range and to be an extreme form rather than a geographic variety.

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SOME COLOR-FORMS OF *GENTIANA PORPHYRIO*.—The discovery by Mrs. J. Norman Henry near Wilmington, North Carolina, as reported by Dr. R. T. Clausen in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. lxxviii. 662 (1941), of pink-flowered plants growing with the

typical azure-flowered plant clarifies the identity of *Gentiana Porphyrio* J. F. Gmel. It is now reasonable, as Dr. Clausen points out, to interpret Gmelin's name, given as a substitute for *G. purpurea* Walt. Fl. Carol. 109 (1788), not L. (1753), as resting on the purple or pink extreme, which, farther north at least is very unusual. In a damp sandy field west of Warren Grove, Ocean County, New Jersey, Mr. John Gill has found a colony with amazing color-variations, including typical "lavender"-flowered *G. Porphyrio*, azure-flowered *G. Stoneana* Fernald in RHODORA xli. 555, t. 579 (1939), other plants with the corolla white but with broad greenish backs to the lobes, and others variously combining blue and white. A series of these variations, collected by Mrs. Allan (Eleanor C.) Marquand, on October 3, 1940, is preserved in the local Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and I am indebted to Mr. Long for an opportunity to study it, and for duplicate material of the albino. Since these plants are now coming into cultivation it will be convenient to have formal names for the more distinctive color-forms.

GENTIANA PORPHYRIO J. F. Gmelin, forma **Stoneana** (Fernald), stat. nov. *G. Stoneana* Fernald in RHODORA, xli. 555, t. 579 (1939).

Forma **albocaerulea**, f. nov., corollis albidis caeruleo maculatis vel variegatis.—NEW JERSEY: damp sandy field west of Warren Grove, Ocean County, October 3, 1940, *Eleanor C. Marquand* (TYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.).

Forma **albescens**, f. nov., corollis albidis plus minusve viridi suffusis.—NEW JERSEY: damp sandy field west of Warren Grove, Ocean County, October 3, 1940, *Eleanor C. Marquand* (TYPE in Herb. Gray).

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